THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

che reservations are far superior to the inclay county. Texas, on the other side he ther, and yet there is not an acre for in the county for less than \$4\$ an acre, landon the Quadaw reservation is even or that the land in Cheokee county, Kanfrem which it is sepamted by an imagiline, and yet the Kansas farms sell liyatible an acre. The Cherokee reserva-contains better land still. They raise a and shalf of cotton to the acre on some of botton lands, \$50 worts to the acre, e Soulwestern idea of fair dealing and a sing gurd for the rights of the Indians is to the 1.00 acres belonging to Charley Quasut of 120 acres of it, and give him a title and seil the rest at \$1.25 and put the youtstherest for Chargy a benefit—land in the pen market will bring one minute this air-dealing transaction not less than in acre.

this air-dealing transaction not less than a ser, this air-dealing transaction not less than a ser, the series by a powerful lobby that was even sunst still. It was known as the Dawes after to father. Even prominent Southernes were constrained to say to a regret the Dawes, and ass. He has no idea diamharacter. Mr. Dawes proposed to infortharley Quapaw and other married to lot more each and so beres for single to and 40 for minors, while the rest was to lod a \$1.25 an acre, If Mr. Dawes and on sore he would have sewed his billing eaf for end, giving Charby the 40 acres charey; infant in arms the 160. Charley self, and the Indians like him, will never restell a seres, lot alone 40, but there is I readn to hope that if Charley's infant wer surrounded when grewing up by it Yinkee farmers, he would when of age

se cause of capacity one. See last six one. See last six one. If the bidians are consulted, the majority, it is alleged by the leading Indians, are opposed of any hunge in the present condition of fairs. They say they have been guaranteed secently possession of their lands and the ight of self-government in their own way. They as, that they be allowed to work out.

their own civilization.

On the other land, the whites about them assert that the majority of the indians desire to become United States chizen and take upeach his own allottee share of the land and handle has he pleases.

Whyte divide up the lancs and give to each his own? was assert of to, W. P. Ross.

We have Town Indiboods; we know they and all like Indians would go to he wall in the cometition with the whites. Then there is that grant of the twenty miles we estrip to the old Atlantic and Pacific infrond. Bonds were issued on that strip, as the grant is to be made a od whenever the Cherokee national title is extinguished. The fear of losing that to use how them as always been astrong incentive to oppose all thient. Beside, you have no right to touch our lands until weoment. We think that we are better of thankee would be if the lands were divided up.

Senator Guthile of the Garokees put the idea of the last sentence till stronger. He said there was a plenty of uncoupied land, so that the Cherokee with a por home might have a better one if he woulding take it.

The Cherokee divisionale said the of white men

There are thousands upon thousands of white men

THE SUN. SUNDA

LIPE IN THE WILDS.

When There is No Relation and No Per Hundred.

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When There is No Relation and No Per reason for it. Locions and sevent, as we know it, is a selfah, greedy, beatless, pride batcain feutial existen.

One of the things to which the missionary smoog the Indians in this certicity points with price as one result of the indicating influence of missionary teaching, is the large and prosperous ladian farm. They are many farms with hundreds of acres a cultivation, and not a few with thousands. The Indians who are working these farms are not of enterprise. They have done wonders, the ladians who are working these farms are not of enterprise. They have done wonders the absolute say. As indicating progress from avagery to civilization it is very interesting. But what about the Indian who has no farm a fall—only a log hut in the woods? What about the other Indians who live in the great man't louse and till the farm of thousands of ares at \$15 a month? A keen observer who had travelled through various so-called 11 Dorados of the West, said he noticed that which few in the E Dorado might have picked up he gold in the streets, the great majority were engaged in picking up roces and driving the teams that carried the rocks away—doing coarse, work at moderate pay, just as they do in New ock. It is so in the Territory. The few monoredite the good things, just as they do in New ock. It is so in the Territory. The few monoredite the good things, just as they do in New ock. It is so in the Territory. The few monoredite the good things, just as they for inchain layland in theoretically owned in common, but its soid in severalty, and is sold and transmites to helrs, because the law permits each one pown the Improvements, such as fences, each one pown the Improvements are inchered from an analytic of a mile from an another's impovements. This last provision of law is all that prevents a rich Cherokee from taking in addition as of all he will cultivate.

The Southwesterner asserts that the peop monopolizing the good things of the Territor; that Senator Gularia, for he may have the jerretual use of all he will cultivate. these officials are and have been the losses, the Boudinots, the Hushybeads, and other aristocrats, and that these poverful families are using their influence to perpetuate their come easy existence at the expense of the Nation. They control the papers, and the papers cease not to like the paterissin and the prepudices of the Indians so that the poor may be keep poor by continuance of the System.

"Suppose," said the reporter to Col. W. P. Ross of the Cherokee Nation, "theland of the Quanaw reservation were allotted. Could not Charley Quapaw, who will not now cultivate, and cannot now lease his lands, be better off? Could he not, for instance, because of the competition among the whites for his had, get say at least \$1\$ an acre per year for his portion of 1.000 acres, instead of the few bushles of corn that he now gets from the entire reservation?"

Perhaps so, said the Colonel, "tut would that help to civilize him? Would not that be like giving him an anauty?"

The same questien was put to one of the speakers in the kansas City Convention.

Why, that woulds't do, it would be encouraging him to remain a pauper, instead of teaching him to be self-supporting. What the Indian needs is to be compelled to rustle for himself. That will make a man of him."

The careful reader will observe that two men of opposing interests arrived at the same continue him as a lay Indian. Let the reader put himself in Charley Quapaw so lace. Charley goes himpry vory eften, although really her of himself and and the income of the law to have all that lead and the income of the law to have all that lead and the income of the law to have all that le

would be no hungry in winter as Charley Quapaw does?

That its allotment of the lands would work some hardship is not to be denied. The enterprising citizen of the Indian Nation cultivates a large tract. It is land were allotted, he would low nart of that tract and therefore part of the frait of that tract and the unenterprising citizes would read the benefit. But as it is now, he is reaging the crops, not only produced by lainteen would read the benefit, but as it is now, he is reaging the crops, not only produced by lainteen would read the hired hand who serves his at \$15 a month, or to the full blood in a but back in the woods.

That the influence or decent white men among the Indians is very beneficial is undenied, Indied, when it was proposed to enact a law by which the mirriage of a white man to an Indian voman made of the woman a citizen of the United States, instead of making an Indian of his white man, the civilized tribes raised such a rumpus that they were excepted from its povisions. The white men are now in the Terriory by the thousand; other thousands are joing in it the future. But at present an alarning per cent of these is of the criminal class. Were the lands allotted so that whites could buy and rent, there would be a rush of exterprising farmers. Would that make the perentage of criminals less? Would the daughter of Charley Quapaw, with a thousand acres of and in ser own right, be more likely to marr a while man than she is now liefly to become the consort of a horse thief? Would permitting each Indian to take all of his own were secured to him? Would making of the Indian an interior of the anomalous mixture of a weak tard sation within a powerful oppression, nation? Would it not be better to thus end the mater than to wait until the fill-busters rob the helding by boomer raids, as was done in the Blace Hills?

Rimes Without Heastn. Prom he St Louis Republic.

Laporte, Ind., April 21.—Abraham Rimes of Rechester, Fulba county, has applied for a divorce in the Cleuit Court of that county, limes acknowledges having been married eight times, and that but one wife died while living with him. If was served with n Willie can both a several months and and flea the sountry to avoid punishment. Himeseretarned last week to file an application for divorce from wife No. 5, and was insteadiately notified by the White Caps to leave the country or suffer the consequences. He rekees to go, and the result a walled with much lateres.

constraint and a many contents and the state of the theorem early of the contents of the conte

New York will have twenty skunk farms where it now has one. As soon as farmers realize the tromendous profits of skunk culture, he thinks, they will tumble ever each other in their eagerness to add skunk annexes to their stock farms. Mr. Cark does not tear, he except that this prospective multiplication of rivals will diminish his local prestice. Though skunk farmers may increase in numbers every day in the year. Mr. Cark is inclined to think that he will remain the original and only skunk farmer in western New York.

the rind on his beek and was fearing min to pieces. He got there and found him on the boy's back, and hearly exhausted. He pulled his knife and ran to his friend's assistance, the boys an through the tall grass to the trying hard to scrape Fallis off by running.

under the bushes. Deese made a lunge at her throat and she plunged at him. The knile cut about a, pound and a half of meat cut of her neck, and the blood began to flow rapidly.

The fight went on until the hog was becoming exhausted, and Fallis was beginning to think that he would be unseated in spite of all he could do. His fingers were aching by the tension of the grip he had to keen. His arms were bleeding, and he was shaking from exhaustion and fear, like he had a buck ague. The dog made a snap at her hind legs, and the old sow went off at a double quick, carrying Fallis deeper into the swamp, with Deese and the dog running on after, werrying her. At last Fallis was thrown off, and the hog and dog displeared. Deese got his gun and followed the bloody trail a few hundred yards and shot her. She measured soven feet and six inches from her snout to her tall, was three feet four lacks says this is the first time he ever remembers graving in his life; the first time he from her shout to her tall, was three feet lour inches high, and weighted 235 pounds.
Fallis says this is the first time he ever remembers praying in his life; the first time he was ever scared, and he would rather say mother five years in a war than fight a wild her. He will keep out of the swamps on Sundays, hereafter, or he'il get n worse hog after him that will have him by the ears.

THE KING OF HUNTERS.

Return of Mr. Scious to England After Many Years Among Lions and Elephants,

LONDON, April 13.-Mr. Fred C. Selous, the great African hunter, has returned to England after twenty years spent in the wilds of the Dark Continent. It is believed that none of then threw on earth enough to prevent the penetration of the cold in winter.

Then Mr. Clark caught his skuaks. His neighbors had laughed at him a good deal pied two years, during which nothing has been heard of him. Probably every native chief in the best bunting regions of South Africa, from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, knows Selous. side hill with skunk nests they laughed harder. He is a particular favorite with the King of Matobele land, Lo Bengula, and for years he was the only white man who was free to enter the territory of that savage ruler. Lo Bougula's name for the young hunter is "The Lion. Selous was a mere boy, less than 20 years old, when he went to Africa. The greatest game the country affords has been his prey. The

outfit for his long journeys, including ox wagons, servants, ammunition, and goods to barter for food often represented an outlay of several thousands of dollars. But Selous made it pay. When he emerged from savage regions into civilization again his wagon was always heavily laden with ivory, estrich feathers, and valuable skins, His cargo usually paid the expenses of his trips and a handsome profit besides. In the gold regions he often sold the fruits of his regions he often sold the fruits of his rifle to natives for gold dust. When he first went to Africa his well-to-do father new and then sent him remittances. But Selous invariably put the money in a Natal bank and surported himself wholly by his rifle. Of course he has had many remarkable adventures. Once he was lost and wandered for several days in an almost impenetrable, thorny forest, with nothing to eat and no resource save to tighton his telt whenever his stomach protested too angrity. But the most thrilling adventure of his life was one that befoll him last summer; and if it had not been for that mishap he would now be in the heart of the continent, among the headwaters of the Congo, instead of home in England.

Liephants are getting very scarce south of the Zambesi, units o Sejous determined to make

rote to anxies for gold due. When he iris we were considered to some vater who and the south in remittances. But Sedens invarie perted thissed when yet is rike. Of course he has been an almost limenerative, then for solid food at ones they have been an almost limenerative theory forest, with a summer of the stormer percentage of the first figurestic organic and an almost limenerative theory forest with the stormer in the stormer percentage of the first figurestic organic and the stormer percentage of the first figurestic organic and the stormer percentage of the stormer in the stormer in the stormer percentage of the stormer in the stormer i posite construction of the poccury is not posite construction of the host, the cow, and the reminiscence one seems to have exactly found out vet. But one thing is certain—they are tough and absolutely without fear.

FIGHTING FOR HER CALPS LIFE.

A Cow's Desperate Battle in a Swamp With a Hungry Bear.

SCRANTON, April 27.—Nahum Brown's farm in the southeastern part of Tobyhanna township extends across the upper end of Long Swamp. The swamp is an almost impenetrable laured marsh 3% miles long, and the earlier browse along its borders, but never wander into it. On Friday afternoon of last week on of Farmer Brown's cows strayed away and gave birth to a calf in a sheltered spot near the edge of the marsh. Along toward sundown the had a hatchet an a list way home. He had a hatchet are had been eatching trust over in Sparrowhak. So Creek, was trudging through the pasturent has been eatching trust over in Sparrowhak. So Its of the Caura is allowed the marsh and in the contract of the marsh. Along toward sundown has been eatching trust over in Sparrowhak. So Its of the Caura is allowed to the state of the marsh. Along toward sundown has been eatching trust over in Sparrowhak. So Its of the Caura is allowed to the state of the marsh. Along toward sundown has been eatching trust over in Sparrowhak. So Its of the Caura is allowed to the state of the marsh. Along toward sundown has been eatching trust over in Sparrowhak. So Its of the State of th

BESET BY AN ARMY OF SNAKES.

skunk farmers may increase in numbers easily day in the year, Mr. Cark is inclined to think that he will remain the original and only skunk farmer in western New York.

BATILING BITH A WILLD SOB.

A Desperate Strongle in a Swamp of the Muckatoochee Region.

Prom the Accounts Republican,

For several years post a large wild saw has been devastating the rich cornfields on the Muckatoochee, in the western part of Sunter County, near the plantations of Mr. Robert Stewart, A.D. Failis, and others, and it is estimated that she destroyed one hundred business of corn, if not more, for Mr. Stowart alone last summers. She has been ran with dogs and shot at so much that the pecule began to think that she bere a charmed life. She had belonged to Col. A. E. Schmidert, but ran away seem vears ago and took up in the swamp.

On Sunday morning it was learned that she bedge hear on by some of the neighbors, so A. L. Failis and Jim Dece got a day and a given before he saw here. Making a land see was what was before he saw here. Making a land see what was label ones and the hor was about life for the sample she had been seen by some of the neighbors, so A. L. Failis and Jim Dece got a day and a given before he saw here. Making a land see was what was before he saw here. Making a land see was what was lead and a given be such as a strong the heart of pay and to yell and the was a land to see what was lead and any morning a started in pursuit of her care and he had so and any discount of the land and was land to the horse and the land to see what was land and was lead to be a strong the seed of the claim of the farmer of the land of the care of the land of the care of the land of the care of the land of the saw of the land of the land of the same of the life given the same of the life g Reptiles Were Slain, From the St. Doub Republic.

tlers in their path, coiled to strike. Here began a battle for life, which neither will forget to their dying day. In their haste both had cluing to their heavy fish poles. With these wespons they fought the two huge rattlesnakes for fully ten minutes. No sconer, however, had they despatched these than five others appeared. The new frenzled boys literally fought their way through a mass of serpents, and, jumping upon their horses rode home at full speed. The horror of that event made a deep impression upon their lives. One of the boys, who was afterward a survivor in the memorable "Ocean Spray" disaster, says that as between the two horrors he would have no choice.

The experience of these two lads had the effect of organizing a grand snake-hunting party. About one hundred determined men, dressed so that a snake's langs could do them no farm, and armed with heavy clubs, repaired to the old mill site. What transpired has never been fully described. The bravest among the men turned sick at the awful sights and odors that greeted them. The battle lasted soveral hours, and was in many instances a fight for life. Upon the authority of one who took part in that awful sights makes of different varieties were destroyed. The sickening mass was buried in a huge trench. One snake measured cloven feet.

last newer teen fully described. The bravest and grapher teen fully described. The bravest and grapher the following and was in many instances a fight for life. Upon the authority of one who took part in that awful affair loss stances a fight for life. Upon the authority of one who took part in that awful affair loss trench. One snake measured cloven feet.

BEARN IN BLUENOSE LAND

Information from a Man who Has Killed Over a Hundred of Them.

Fredericton, April 22.—The champion bear slayer of Bluenose land is Henry Braithwaite of this town, who has trapped and should lead of the "critters" during his career as a trapper and lumber cruiser in this Province, Henry is still in the prime of life, and expects to carve the second century of notches on the stock of his gum before he wings his flight in the direction of Ursa Major.

"The intelligence of a bear," said Mr. Braithwaite," is very much underrated. Many years' experiences with them has convinced more this. If the beechnut crop is light, bears will take to their dens as early as the lirst of October, or just as soon as the berries are gone. They will den in hollow logs, hollow trees, under roots of trees, on the edge of a cedar swamp, or even in a thick bunch of bushes. They will rambie the woods as long as any beechnuts are to be found, and after their long sleep will usually reappear about the latter part of Arril. When their favorite food is not to be found, they will frequent old lumber camps and burnt woods. They are nover seen in the winter excent when routed out by lumbermen, and then they will resume their interrupted and as scone as possible. They seem to know that they would have no chance to sustain life if they roved the woods during the winter. In the spring they will not make for sold do at once they would have no chance to sustain life if they roved the woods during the winter. In the spring they will not make for sold do at once they have too much regard for their digestive organs to will not make for solld food at once (they have

but they will run ghigh as 500 and 600 pounds. Some are short, fr clumsy, and thind, Others are long. Stantas a greybrand, and very cheeky. These re the hardest to kill, and the most dangerou to tackle. In general a bear with a long nos is a touch customer. But, as a rule, bear, are not hard to kill, a shot through the lungs will drep a bear even quicker-han through the heart. But I have known tear to receive twenty-one bullets and therefore, They can carry away a carload of cad in the stemach, but a charge of buckshoor even a revolver bullet through the lungs wild ouble them up. A smart tap on the nose 4th a stick will usually ked them over. A bor can climb any tree but a sapling, and that rean easily pull down.

"I have seed every description of rifle, and have foud the English express with explosive bullet a well as the Winchestor repeater very effective, but there is nothing can excel a double barrelled smooth-bore loaded with bucksot. Last summer at liurat Hill, Miramiel, I shot six bears in four days, using only techot, and none of them travelled over twery fords.

"Ars are great travellars, often going forty or thy miles in a week. They never stop for a dir, and once I saw a hear in the spring of

e 'ears are great travellers, often going forty
or the mises in a week. They never stop for a
rist and once I saw a hear in the spring of
it year quietly taking cabin passage
o a cake of ice going down stream,
may would hardly be seen in the woods but
a their carlosity, which rots them into lots of
troble. They are bound to inspect any unsead object they meet with on the line of
parch. From 800 to 1,000 hears are killed in
his Province every year, and yet they seem to
be increasing. They are quite harmless, usually, except when nolosted or taken by surprise. But a she hear with cubs will show
light on small provecation.

Mr. Braithwaits believes in the protection
rather than destruction of hears, that they
should only be killed when their fur is valuable, and also that foreign sportamen might be
attracted bither to bunt them.

OLD-TIME ALLIGATORS.

Yarns of the Georgia Bottoms in the Days Before the War.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Before the War.

From Sr Allanta Constitution.

ALEANY, G.a., April 29.—A number of old elitzens were in conversation in the vicinity of the Court Home. Among them were some of the former painter princes of this section, whose immerse claustions in ante-beliam days were tilled by thousands of slaves. They know all abeata the country, and the singular forms of an mal life with which it teems.

"Many wers ago," said tool. H. A. Tarvor, "the Oaky Woods district was filled with alligators. They were much more plentiful than now. Deven know that the beliew of an alligator is a sore sign of approaching rain. If you hear their hoarse cry in the morning, look out for showers.

"The alligators are often quite fleree. A negre woman was standing in a pond washing whey an alligator caught her by the leg. She called in-tilly for hole, when some negro men wis were near ran to be assistance and killed the haze reptile. A gentleman was riding across a branch when an alligator caught his forse by the leg. The animal danged fearfully, but the saurian held on like grim death. The gentleman was thrown in the water and the horse managed to extricate his limb from the licret could that apparently hold it as in a visc. Lonce killed 120 alligators in one day. The romis were quite dry at the time. I procured a long pole with a large book at the end, and, g digit to the holes which were still filled with water. I dranged the reptiles out, having them despatched by the hearons. It is singular in who long life will remain in these creatures. We once killed a large one in a field and left it between the furrows. The next day, twenty-four hours after, the overseer touched it in passing, and it doubled itself up, striking out viciously with its tail, nearly striking him."

"I once went on a lishing excursion to MeLellan's Mills," said pr. The lege dones. We stretched out our nets, and ut 12 o clock we went to examine them. In one we found a large all part of an all strike and inchart and the first ten in the doubled interpretation of the dou

foot in the huge mouth of the creature. The alligator was eight feet long, and was atone dead, We pricked him with knives and punctured him, but could find no sign of animation.

One of the best flads I ever made," continued the Doctor, "was at Piney Woods Creek, near Acree. The water was very low and as I was crossing it I saw an immense blackfish come swimming by in the shallow stream and hide away amid the tail grass. I dismounted and killed the fish. In stepping back I felt some queer substance beneath my feet, and looking down I saw that I had stepped upon an enermous soft-shell turile. I also captured that, and the next day I had them both for dinner."

A negro out at the Tarvet clace is very fond of alligators as a food product. He captures the saurians, and, after duly preparing them, oures them as he does his hams, In his smoke-house at present live or six of these reptiles are hung up undergoing the smoking process.

Bullt Ris Rall Peace of Blacksnakes,

seem to be larger and very much bolder than formerly, and are no longer satisfied to suck eggs and kill the young chickens. They shaughter full-grown hous. Between Cornwall and West Point hardly a poultry yard has escaped the raids of the reptiles. One farmer lost a big game cock. How the snake managed to get to it is more than he can explain, for the bird was alone in the barn, where he always reosted on a beam twelve feet above the floor. There could be no question, however, as to the nature of the fate that found him, for the trail of the serient was painly visible on the heavy dust that covered the beam. The victor in a score of lights hay lifeless on the floor below, with a smail hole in his throat and every drop of blood sucked out of his body. slaughter full-grown hens. Between Cornwall

To Test a dointed Snake.

Prom the Brunswick Advertiser. Mr. W. W. Hardy brought to our office this Mr. W. W. Hardy brought to our office this morning in a glass far a live sinke of the species known as a 'jointed' or 'glass snake.' from the fact that in summer, if struck with a switch, it will jump up in the air and fly in pieces. The pieces thus disjointed from the body die, but the parts will grow out again until the snake resumes its former proportions. The one in ouestion had a joint of its tail broken off, which is now growing out. When the weather gets warmer we will have a public exhibition of the voluntary dismemberment of the parts. Mr. Hardy will preside, and says if this one does not do as he bays he will produce one that will.

A Peg-Legged Georgia Goose,

A Peg-Legged Georgia Goose.

Fronth Thomassile Times.

A goose belonging to Mr. J. H. Parrish, while grazing along the track of the Georgia Southern some time ago, was caught under the trucks of a passing train and bad one leg severed near the knew joint. For some time the goose hubbled around in the woods uncared for. At last, however, it claimed the attention of Mr. Parrish, whose ingenuity fashioned for the mained fowl a neat wooden leg in place of the lost member, upon which it walks with as much grace as an old veteran.

Found a Snake Under Her Pillow.

Pound a Sanke Under Her Pillow.

Prom the Lourellie Courier Journal.

NASHYILLE, April 20.—At 2 O'clock this morning Sarah Jordan, who lives at 1,129 North College street, was awakened by feeling something crawling across her breast and arms. She jumped up, thicking it a mouse, but after lighting a lamp and examining the bed she discovered to her horror a black snake colled under the pillow. The woman was very must fightened, and during the excitement cacera by the discovery the snake escaped.

Photographing a Snake Pight,

Arthur Sedleman of Sanford piloted a lady and gentleman out shooting Wednesday. One of the events of the day was a snake fight, which the party witnessed between a king snake and a moccasin. The king snake killed the moccasin in less than three minutes, and was in turn killed by the lady, who had photographed thoe ombat with a portable instrument which she had in the buggy.

The Place to Catch Gudgeous,

Prova the Hillimore Nun.

Chesapeake Pilots Robert McLea, Joseph M. Shaw, Wade H. Gray, John H. Selppel, William Mathaney, and Warren Garrettson yesterday caught 300 gudgeons in six hours fishing at Van Bibber, on Widow's Kun. According to the pilots' report of their catch, each man hooked 100 gudgeons an hour or on an average live lish every three minutes.

Pish Killed by Hallstones,

A severe hall storm, followed by a heavy